

THE BIG CASH STORE WILL BE WIDE OPEN FOR OHIO COUNTY TEACHERS NEXT SATURDAY.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Have been made to give the Teachers the **BEST BARCAINS** Ever offered in Hartford.

CALL AND SEE US BEFORE Purchasing elsewhere and be convinced.

J. B. FOSTER, Proprietor.

Hartford Republican

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

SAM A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

JO. B. ROGERS, Editor.

Subscription, \$1.25 per year.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

Republican Ticket.

Governor,
COL. WM. O. BRADLEY,
of Garrard county.

Lieutenant Governor,
WM. J. WORTHINGTON,
of Greenup county.

Auditor,
SAM H. STONE,
of Madison county.

Secretary of State,
CHARLES FINLEY,
of Whitley county.

Treasurer,
GEORGE W. LONG,
of Grayson county.

Attorney General,
JUDGE W. S. TAYLOR,
of Butler county.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
W. J. DAVIDSON,
of Pulaski county.

Register of the Land Office,
CHARLES O. REYNOLDS,
of Fayette county.

Commissioner of Agriculture,
LUCAS MOORE,
of Marion county.

Railroad Commissioner 1st Dist.
JERRY R. PORTER,
of Hickman county.

For State Senator,
DR. A. D. JAMES.

For Representative from Ohio County
C. M. BARNETT.

For Coroner,
L. W. HUNT.

Now's the Time

The scriptures say there is a time for everything. A time to weep, a time to sing, a time to play, a time to dance, and a time to PAY. Did you ever think of this? In other words, what do you think about that subscription account you have been owing for these many years?

Some People say

Well I am going to pay it off, but stop and think "we cannot run" on such "promises." It takes money. Your account may be small, but several of them added together amounts to something.

How About Your

Account? Look at the label on your paper and get you a pencil and paper, figure it up, and send or bring us the money.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Cough Syrup.

The Cuban Revolutionists are still making life both interesting and miserable for the Spanish authorities.

The Daily Tribune, the new Owensboro paper, is making a good impression and is growing in popularity.

Another Indian outrage is reported from Jackson's Hole. That Hole is getting to be a nuisance and it ought to be filled up.

BRADLEY voted for that negro not because he was a negro, but because he was a Republican, while his opponent was a Democrat of the rankst type.

The Free Silver Democrats of Ohio are making great efforts to defeat Senator Brice for re-election. They need not trouble themselves, the Republicans will attend to that job.

A whooper! The Herald says nearly one half of the Republicans in Kentucky are negroes. As big a one could be told by saying that negroes compose about one third of the Democratic vote in the State.

In the Republican District, composed of Humboldt and Pocahontas counties, Iowa, the Republican convention adjourned sine die, after 7-135 ballots. Each county has named a candidate.

"An Appeal to Democrats," is the subject of a card in Tuesday's Owensboro Inquirer beseeching Democrats of that city to register. It has been suggested that the article bears the ear marks of a well known and popular politician and lawyer in Hartford.

The Louisville Evening Post says of one of Gen. Hardin's pet arguments: "Hardin has proved to his own satisfaction that the 'crime of '73' had caused cotton to sell for 5 cents a pound. Just as this tremendous argument was being used with great power on his late-struck audiences the pesky stuff is in great demand at 8 1/2 cents."

HON. CHARLES FINLEY, Republican nominee for Secretary of State, is one of the brightest young men in Kentucky. His father has done as much or more than any other man for the success of Republicanism in the State, and Charles is as gallant a fighter as his illustrious sire.

So far Dr. A. D. James has no Democratic opposition for the Senate. Dr. James is very popular throughout the entire District and his triumphant election has been a foregone conclusion from the time of his nomination, but it is unusual that the Democracy should be without a candidate.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Consumption.

In the recent athletic contests at New York between the American and English athletes the Americans came out victorious in every contest.

The campaign of Col. Bradley is a continuous ovation. He is everywhere met by enthusiastic crowds. Evidence of a big Republican victory next month is still piling up.

JUDGE W. S. TAYLOR, of Morgantown, Republican nominee for Attorney General, is making friends in his canvass and everywhere maintains his reputation as being one of the best stump speakers in the State.

The county canvass was opened at the Court House Monday evening, all four of the candidates for Representatives being present and taking part. The start was lively, good-natured and free from personalities.

The assembling of United States War ships in Southern waters is supposed to mean that our Government proposes to enforce the Monroe doctrine in connection with British encroachment upon Venezuelan territory.

Mr. S. W. COMPTON, Business Manager of Madisonville Hustler, died last Saturday. Mr. Compton was a popular and energetic man, loved and respected by all and in him the Kentucky press loses a valuable and esteemed member.

HON. LUCAS MOORE, of Marion county, Republican nominee for Commissioner of Agriculture, is a young man of ability and splendid attainment. He is a typical Kentuckian, and is one of the most successful and energetic agriculturists in the State.

GEN. BUCKNER and Judge Lindsey are having a hard time of it in convincing the Kentucky Sound Money Democrats that they should forget their principles and support Hardin. To thousands of conscientious Democrats principles are dearer than party.

SENATOR Blackburn, in a recent interview, claims Hardin's election by 20,000. Heretofore in gubernatorial years the Democracy has claimed Kentucky by anywhere from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. But Senator Blackburn is too enthusiastic by just about 30,000 or 40,000.

HON. GEORGE W. LONG, of Leitchfield, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, is a business man of great ability. He has been successful in his own business and this recommends him as being competent to attend to the business of others. He will make a good official and deserves the support of the people.

MR. L. E. McCURE, of Beaver Dam, has taken charge of the mechanical department of the Grayson Eagle. Mr. McCure is well known in Hartford where he lived a number of years, and while here founded THE REPUBLICAN. He is a newspaper man of much experience and we wish him much success with the Eagle.

CHAIRMAN LIKENS is a good citizen, a popular gentleman, a successful business man and an excellent Circuit Clerk, but when he plays the role of a political statistician to prove that all but 108 Republican Populists have gone back to their party and that the Democrats still vote the Populist ticket, he is getting entirely beyond his depth and he should have a guardian appointed. Come off, Gabe. That "Summary" won't hold shucks.

GOVERNOR Culbertson convened the Texas Legislature in extra session to pass a law that would prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight from coming off in the State, and Governor Brown is seeing to it that the Murphy-Griffin contest does not take place in Kentucky. If Florida's officials could be civilized about the last asylum for this business would be closed. They would then have to leave the United States or take to the woods when they wished to fight. Speed the day.

MR. GEORGE W. DAVIS, who has just returned from England, in speaking of English and French investments in African mining interests, says:

"America is in quarantine, and will remain there until it is settled once for all whether we are to have silver or gold as the basis of our financial system. In the meantime millions which should come to America for profitable investment are sent to Africa to be put into mythical gold mines, or spent in buying shares at a hundred times their earning capacity."

And yet the Free Silverites insist that their fid will alone save the country.

In a work known as "Biographical Annals" by Charles Lamm and published in New York in 1887, may be found the following mention of a former prominent citizen of Hartford. The sketch is as follows:

Samuel O. Peyton was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, in 1804; received a good common school education; settled in Hartford, Kentucky, and devoted two years to the duties of a clerk; studied medicine, and graduated at Transylvania University in 1827; in 1835 was elected to the State Legislature; was a Representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1847 to 1849; was also elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, serving during his last term, as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Died in Hartford, Kentucky, in January, 1870.

THE STATE DEBT.

Comparison of Kentucky's Financial Condition in 1867 and Her Condition Now.

Nearly Two Million Collected from the Federal Government in That Time.

A Surplus of Six Hundred Thousand Then; a Deficit of Sixteen Hundred Thousand Now.

WHAT THE REPORTS SHOW

Taxpayers, regardless of their party relations, have a right to know exactly the condition of the public treasury; have a right to a clear, concise, business-like statement of all the financial operations of the treasury during any epoch; have a right to all information which will enable them to determine whether their affairs have been wisely or unwisely managed; whether taxes have been too high or too low; whether expenses have been too small or extravagant.

In the Democratic platform it is declared that in 1867, when the Democratic party "came into power," there was an actual deficit in the Sinking Fund, as compared with our indebtedness, of \$900,000. It further declared that the bonded indebtedness has been reduced to \$650,000, with available assets to meet that sum, leaving us debt free.

In other words, if his statement be borne out by the official figures, the State in 1895 is \$900,000 better off than in 1867.

It is a matter of some importance to know what was the actual financial condition of the treasury in 1867; until that is known we cannot tell whether it has improved or whether it has grown worse.

In 1867, Gov. Stevenson, in his message to the Legislature, refers at length to financial matters.

He says "the financial affairs of the State are in a most prosperous condition," and then he states in detail just what this condition is.

First, he says, "the debt of the Commonwealth is \$4,611,199.46."

This debt includes bonds held by the Board of Education, which are a perpetual charge on the State; a debt bearing interest, a debt representing money expended, and while it does not require a levy to meet the principal it does require a levy to meet the interest.

Moreover if we include these bonds in the obligations in 1867, and include them in the obligations in 1895, the comparison is just.

Then, according to Gov. Stevenson, there was in the Treasury of the State, to the credit of the Sinking Fund, on October 10, 1867, \$1,519,783.34.

Gov. Stevenson includes among his assets stocks in various internal improvement companies, the nominal value of which was \$1,800,000. Nothing has been realized on this stock, and the only fair estimate of its worth is based on its earning capacity, that is fixed to-day by the Auditor at \$500,000, and this valuation will be used in this statement at both dates.

The Sinking Fund in 1867 held railroad and bank stocks of the value of \$1,272,819.50.

According to a statement furnished The Evening Post from the Auditor's office the State has, since October 10, 1867, collected of these claims \$1,333,189.30. [Claims on Federal Government.]

According to the statement furnished The Evening Post from the Treasury Department at Washington, the Federal Government has, since October 10, 1867, paid on this account to the State of Kentucky \$1,496,174.

The discrepancy, \$162,984.70, is probably the commission paid the claim agents of the State in Washington, the Auditor reporting the net proceeds. This, however, is a mere surmise.

During the war the Federal Government levied a direct tax upon all the States. This tax was paid from the general fund. In 1892 it was refunded to the State, and must, therefore, be included among the available assets in 1867. It amounted to \$606,650.15.

It is now possible to make a statement of the assets and liabilities of the State October 10, 1867.

ASSETS.
Cash in treasury . . . \$1,519,783.34
Internal improvements . . . \$500,000.00
Bank stocks, etc. . . . \$1,272,819.50
War claims \$1,333,189.30
Direct tax fund \$606,650.15

Total assets . . . \$5,232,442.29

LIABILITIES.
Ordinary debt . . . \$2,978,902.00
School bonds \$1,632,297.46

Total liabilities . . . \$4,611,199.46

Surplus \$621,242.83
This comparison shows that at that date there was an excess of assets over liabilities \$621,242.83, as against a deficit of \$900,000 set forth in the fourth resolution of the Democratic platform, or a discrepancy of \$1,521,242.83.

It is somewhat easier to arrive at a statement of the financial condition of the State to-day—the Auditor's report for 1893 has not been published, but as said before, the deficit in the general revenue in 1895 will about equal that existing in 1867, so it is only necessary to deal with the assets and liabilities of the Sink-

ing Fund. The following figure are from the Auditor's report for 1893:

ASSETS.
Balance in treasury . . . \$161,068.91
Bank stock \$40,600.00
Internal improvement . . . \$509,000.00

Total assets . . . \$701,668.91

LIABILITIES.
Military bonds . . . \$174,000.00
Bonds of 1885 . . . \$509,000.00
Railroad scrip . . . \$394.00
Bonds of 1835 . . . \$5,000.00
Bonds of 1846 . . . \$1,000.00
School bonds of 1870 . . \$1,327,000.00
School bonds of 1885 . . \$378,946.71
School bonds of 1892 . . \$606,650.15

Total liabilities . . . \$2,978,902.86
Deduct assets \$701,668.91

Actual deficit . . . \$2,297,213.95
This shows a deficit, or an excess of liabilities over assets, of \$2,297,213.95, from which it is only fair to deduct the increased resources of the Board of Education, \$606,650.15. This leaves a net deficit of \$1,684,671.40, and it is stated in the fourth resolution of the Democratic platform that the assets of the Sinking Fund more than equal the bonded indebtedness of the State.

It may be said, why not deduct all these bonds held by the State? Because Gov. Stevenson includes them in 1867, when he says the State debt is \$4,611,199.46, and they are included in the calculation by which a deficit of \$900,000 is figured out in 1867, and so declared in the fourth resolution of the Democratic platform.

Instead of this, the comparison shows that during this period the expenses of the State have so far exceeded its income that a surplus of \$621,242.83, existing October 10, 1867, has been wiped out and that the State to-day owes \$1,684,671.40 over and above the assets of the Sinking Fund.

This statement is submitted in order that the taxpayers may see that the tax rate has not been high enough, and that it is useless for them to delude themselves with the belief that the rate to which they have been subjected is sufficient to meet their expenditures. Under the constitution the borrowing power of the State has been exhausted. Moreover, all of its available assets have been exhausted. Hereafter the Legislature must do one of two things. It must curtail expenses at least \$80,000 or it must increase the revenues of the State to that amount, else the State will have to apply to the courts for the appointment of a receiver.

R. W. K.

A Shuffle in the Free-Trade Deal.

The New York World, which has a bad recurrence of its attack of Free-Trade craze, said: "The people can be trusted to remember the operations of the McKinley Tariff and to observe the effects of the present one." We hope so. The "operations" of the McKinley Tariff will bear strictest scrutiny. It was not an ideal Protective Tariff, but the principle on which it was based was right and has stood the test of time.

"They know," added the World, "that there was no increase in wages to correspond with the increase in duties under the McKinley act." We answer that the McKinley act maintained wages at the high figure they attained under Protection until the success of the Free-Trade party temporarily, by the election of 1892, spread dismay among manufacturers and forced them to reduce wages and, in many cases, to suspend business entirely. By staving off the Free-Trade schemes that were put forward so audaciously, the McKinley Tariff put millions of dollars into the pockets of American wage earners.

"They know," continued the World, "as the 'shopping woman' told Mr. Reed that there was an increase in prices." In some instance exasperated importers and silly retailers raised prices for effect in order to bring the McKinley act into disfavor. But the general effect of the McKinley Tariff was to maintain wages; to stimulate home industry, increasing, perhaps, the prices of some luxuries while it admitted free such raw material and necessities of life as could not be produced at home.

The World also observed that "what the country is much more interested in, however, is the rise in wages, the reduced cost of necessities and the return of prosperity under the Democratic Tariff." Here our Free-Trade contemporary applies the term a "Democratic Tariff" to a measure which differs so radically from that sent to the Senate from the Democratic House of Representatives, that it was repudiated by its party. The Wilson Tariff, as most people know, underwent thorough revision in obedience to the powerful Protectionist sentiment of the country, which even Democratic Senators could not safely oppose. This bill was in turn so obnoxious to our Democratic President that he refused to sign it.

There is nothing so delusive in politics as intemperance. The greatest absurdities are accepted as true when people persist in repeating them. The World's scheme is to make people suppose that the returning prosperity is due to a "Democratic Tariff." When it has deluded people by that false assertion, it will ask them to clamor for a Tariff that will be more "Democratic"—that will resemble that British Tariff, which is the Free Trader's ideal.—[Economist.]

Notice—Gone Astray.

One coal bank mule, light bay, about 12 years old, 13 hands high, with scars on his head and on his hips. Anybody that will take him up and drop me a card at Adairburg, Ky., I will come and get him, and pay him for his trouble.

OATH FARMER. 2t

THAT LIE

About Manchester.

A Prompt and Full Response to This Silly Slander.

A SCHOOL TEACHER.

He was Arrested for Carrying Weapons, Nothing More.

NO "NEGRO" DEPUTY.

Anybody who Knows Anything About Kentucky Non-Resistance Knows That the Negro Question is Not Troubling Them—A Full Exposure of the Courier-Journal's Fake.

(The following is the truth about the shameful falsehood clipped by The Hartford Herald this week from the Courier-Journal.)

MANCHESTER, KY., Oct. 8. The story which the Courier-Journal prints to-day, dated Manchester, Ky., and affecting to be a "true" story of the Bradley rally at this place last Friday, is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. It is only true in the sense that it is in line with the policy of malicious and deliberate misrepresentation and falsehoods which that paper has pursued all through this campaign. The people are so familiar with the tactics of this journalistic parasite, which, while it is too cowardly to support Hardin in its editorial columns, manifests the most disreputable partisanship in its news columns, that any correction of it would be unnecessary were it not that the Courier-Journal has maliciously slandered the people of this town and county. They feel that they have been unjustly slandered by Hardin in his flings of pauperism and idiots.

The facts are these: After Col. Bradley had finished his speech here a gentleman, at the time unknown to everybody in the house, made his way toward the platform, asking the people to remain. It proved to be Prof. W. F. Hinkle, a school teacher of the country. He rushed to the stand uninvited. He had been in town all day and had had every opportunity to ask for a division of time, yet he did not. Nobody introduced him. The people did not know whether Prof. Hinkle was a patent medicine vender, or whether he wanted to make a political speech, and began leaving the house. Col. Bradley was gathering his papers together when Hinkle began speaking, and seeing at once that he wanted to reply to him—Col. Bradley—he arose and requested the people to listen to Hinkle. Col. Bradley did not remain, because he had to go to McKee, a distance of twenty-eight miles over a rough road, and had no time to wait, so he quietly passed out. The people did not want to hear Hinkle, and kept leaving the house.

The oratorical Professor, however, cared nothing for this. He spoke and spoke and spoke until one by one his auditors had all gone. The County Judge then approached the speaker and told him that he could see no use in his speaking to empty benches. When this was said the oratorical Professor became the obstreperous Professor. He reached for his saddle bags and defied the County Judge and the Sheriff. They simply took hold of the man and disarmed him without offering any violence whatever to the man.

He was arrested for carrying concealed weapons. There were absolutely no attempt to intimidate the speaker. Nobody objected to his speaking. Those who didn't want to hear Mr. Hinkle simply left the room quietly, and offered him no disrespect. The only reason that the Sheriff approached him was because it was late and nobody was there to hear him, and the Sheriff wanted to close the Court-house.

The idea that anybody wanted to prevent Hinkle from speaking is too preposterous to need any denial. The statement that Hinkle's only offense was an attempt to make a Democratic speech, and that he was arrested for this, is so flagrantly false that nobody will believe it.

The statement that a negro Deputy Sheriff arrested the County Attorney's son has no connection whatever with the affair of Friday last. It is even printed in the Courier-Journal in a disconnected manner, and has no connection or significance whatever, politically, yet the Courier-Journal prints it here for the purpose of arousing race prejudice.

Since its publication, however, it will be well enough to say for the benefit of those who want the truth that there is no deputy sheriff in this county. It is simply another "Negro Domination Cry," as flagrantly false as it is miserable and despicable.

CANDIDATE Ringo said Monday in speaking of the colored people: "Christianize them? Yes—if you can." The spirit manifested in that remark is the same which forty years ago carpeted the South with articles and sermons to prove that the negro has no soul. Come, Bro. Ringo. Leave off these sentiments so long discarded, and remember we are living in the dawn of the twentieth century.

For Sale.

The furniture in the well known Cottage Hotel at Beaver Dam. House and two acres of ground for rent at \$175 per year. Have ten regular boarders. Good location. Call on or address D. J. Coleman, Beaver Dam, Ky.

9-3t

Neuralgia

Is the Forerunner of the Nerves For

Pure Blood

Pains Relieved Blood Purified and Nerves Made Strong by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"It gives me great pleasure to state what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my wife. She has been afflicted with neuralgia pains in her head for six years and it settled in her eyes. At times she would be totally blind and have to stay in a dark room for months. A short time ago we began using Hood's Sarsaparilla and today, thank God, she is able to attend to her household duties, which she had not previously done for years. My own case was somewhat similar, and since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the inflammation has left my eyes and my nerves have become quieted. My health today is better than it has been for several years. I am gaining in strength and I feel like a new man." WILLIAM H. NUNAMAKER, Judsonia, Arkansas.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

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To the Voters of Ohio County

FELLOW CITIZENS—I am before you as the Populist candidate to represent Ohio county in the Lower House and am asking the suffrage of every honest producer of wealth. If elected, I pledge myself to work for the best interest of Ohio county, and to look after and guard your interests to the best of my ability. I promise also, that my vote for United States Senator shall go to that candidate whom I think will best subserve the great majority of Kentuckians on the currency question, viz.: The enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. No one will appreciate your vote more than myself.

Resp'y,
J. P. MILLER.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE BY Williams & Bell.

A Great Book!

SILVER and GOLD

Homer Hampton, Agt., Hartford, Ky.

I have secured the agency for the above named book, and will begin canvassing for same in about two weeks. It is the book for farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, and in fact, everybody.

Send if I should fail to see you, call on me.

HOMER HAMPTON.

TO THE

INVENTOR.

Have you an article patented or not, that you wish to get manufactured? If so, write us regarding same. We make a specialty of PRACTICALLY DEVELOPING INVENTIONS, doing all kind of DIE work, and manufacturing under contract. If you have a partially developed invention, we can be of great service to you in perfecting it. We are practical inventors and manufacturers of over twenty-five years experience and fully abreast with the times. Send for explanatory circulars.

Cincinnati Specialty Mfg. Co.,

No. 72 W. Third St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Public Speaking.

C. M. Barnett, B. D. Ringo, and J. P. Miller, candidates for Representative of Ohio county, will speak at the times and places mentioned below. Mr. W. M. Likens, also candidate, is invited and expected to be present at each place and a fair division of time will be made:

Horse Branch, Friday, Oct. 11.
Rosine, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Sulphur Springs, Monday, Oct. 14.
Olaton, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Shreve, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Fordsville, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Deanfield, Thursday, Oct. 17, night.
Magan, Friday, Oct. 18.
Bell's Run, Monday, Oct. 21.
Buford, Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Beda, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Centertown, Thursday, Oct. 24.
Equality, Friday, Oct. 25.
Rockport, Saturday, Oct. 26.
Prentiss, Monday, Oct. 28.
Cool Springs, Tuesday, Oct. 29.
McHenry, Wednesday, Oct. 30, night.
Taylor Mines, Thursday, Oct. 31, night.

Heflin, Friday, Nov. 1.

Speaking will begin at 1 o'clock p. m., except at Deanfield, McHenry and Taylor Mines, at which places it will begin at 7 o'clock p. m.

E. D. GUFFY.

Ch'm'n Rep. Co. Com.

G. B. LIKENS.

Ch'm'n Dem. Co. Com.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

A DIVE FOR LIFE.

BY JOHN C. WERNER.

The American sea otter hunters made their first appearance off the island of Itoorop in 1872, which henceforth for fifteen years or more was to be the stage for so many of their adventurous exploits.

The otters, having never been hunted, were tame, and for three or four years afterward the vessels engaged in the business made big hauls. Of course, the skins had not yet reached the enormous value that they have at the present day, but, even at seventy-five dollars a skin at an average, a good plum could be made during the summer with from two hundred to three hundred skins on board.

The Alnos had, during the winter of 1872, killed over three hundred otters by simply clubbing them on the drift ice that filled the bays on the east side of the island, and this wholesale slaughter induced a party of us to try whether we could not emulate them the following winter.

We were all young fellows, none of us over twenty, with money, but all hearty and strong, and determined to succeed in our undertaking.

I and two more had been up the previous summer, but the rest did not know an otter from a whale. We numbered eight white men and two Japanese when we started from Yokohama, in the latter part of October, in an old schooner we had procured somehow, and we made a quick and uneventful passage up. One man, with the Japs, stayed on the schooner, brought into a sheltered bay on the island of Shikotan for the winter, and the rest of us were landed in three different places on the Pacific side of Itoorop.

Each party was supplied with a boat, two guns, and ammunition and provisions enough to last for four months. I, with my companion, a Russian Finn, was stationed farthest to the southwest and more than twenty miles from the next station. About two miles off our beach and parallel with it lay a rocky island, and between this island and us extended a ledge of low, flat rocks, on which otters occasionally hauled up and where we managed to secure several valuable skins during our sojourn at this place.

To do this, we had to get up before daylight, which was the severest part of the proceeding, launch our boat, quietly paddle to the rocks and land. The more inclement the weather the better it was for our work. Otters, those days, were very sensitive to the cold, and would prefer to haul up and lie shivering on the rock than to remain in their native element. On the rock we could easily surprise them, and a blow with a club or the stock of the gun would quickly and painlessly settle their fate. Sometimes, though, they would show fight, and then our boats would generally suffer, but the fight was unequal and the otters had the worst of it.

One morning, about December 10, we started out as usual. It was the coldest day we had yet experienced. The wind blowing from the north-east pierced right through our bones, although we were well muffled up in heavy sea boots, thick blanket coats and any number of woolen shirts. The snow fell in thick flakes building up big drifts.

Jansen, my companion, proposed to return to the house; but to this I would not accede, as we had already made a start, and both of us were rather sulky when we paddled off to the rocks.

I jumped out as soon as the boat touched and left Jansen to follow. I was armed with a heavy club and Jansen had a rifle.

The day was just breaking, and we soon perceived the opposite side of the rock occupied by three large otters. Silently we crawled up to them over the soft, slippery snow, and when my club descended I was almost astride of the otter, which seemed to be really paralyzed with cold. Jansen also had the butt of his gun through his otter's skull before animal was well aware of what had struck it; but the third otter escaped before Jansen had his rifle ready to fire.

We then picked up our prey and started to drag them towards our boat. Jansen was ahead, and a loud exclamation from him soon brought me up with him. What I saw was enough to paralyze me with terror. Our boat, our sole communication with the world, was loose, about ten yards from the rock, and slowly drifting to the southwest. Through carelessness, sulkeness, or whatever it was, Jansen had neglected to secure it properly.

Just think! The weather was bitter cold. Everything was covered with ice and snow. Jansen could not swim at all, and I could just barely keep myself above water for a moment; and here we were half a mile and more off the island, with nobody nearer to us than twenty miles; beyond all human aid, and that boat drifting farther and farther away from us.

Jansen stood as if petrified, muttering incoherently to himself. All possible expedients to recover that boat flew through my brain in a few seconds' time. Ah! there was only one way! and no time was to be lost. With fearful misgivings, I prepared myself for it. Tearing off my fur cap, boots and clothes, leaving me in under-flannels and socks, I put my hands above my head, as I seen done by men diving, made a run and dove headforemost into the water in the direction of the boat.

I believe I lost consciousness when I struck the water, anyhow, the first I can remember is that I found myself clambering into the boat. Grabbing a paddle, with feverish strokes I brought it to the rock. I had to do everything with a rush or I would have perished. Making a clutch for my coat, I put it on and flung the rest of my apparel into the boat. Jansen, who had recovered his equilibrium, dragged in the otters, and then we paddled that boat across

in an "incredibly short time." We had soon a blazing fire going and coffee under way—hot coffee is the universal panacea for all ills up north; and after I had put on my clothes, I felt as right as ever, and in humor for the forcible demonstration I immediately had with Jansen, whom I convinced that it was not safe to send the boat adrift after he had landed.

When we left for Yokohama we brought one hundred and seventy-two large skins down with us, which netted us the respectable sum of thirteen thousand dollars.—Illustrated American.

NIAGARA'S LOST POWER.

A Problem on Which the Economist Can Figure.

Niagara represents a potential force equal to that of all the coal mined in the world, computed at 7,000,000-horse power, all of which has been running to waste for countless ages and eons since the cataract first blew its trumpet from the steep and hung the rainbow amid its ascending spray. The economist may reprove that so much working energy has so long been thrown away, but a sentiment of exultation that some part of it is now to be girded in the harness of the world's industry is more correctly in order. Skillful engineers declare that the available power of the falls, leaving its spectacular grandeur entirely unimpaired, will turn every wheel, run every trolley and light every city and town within a radius of 200 miles, and one of the most eminent among them says it can be conveyed in any desired volume as far away as Chicago or New York. The first wheel has just been set in motion, equal to the transmission of 5,000-horse power, to be increased according to existing charters something like one hundredfold as the need for it is developed. Henceforth Niagara possesses an industrial interest equal to that which it has always had as one of the most majestic spectacles on the globe, the latter attribution shorn of none of its glories by the creation of its new and stupendous utilities. The success of the work there shows that all waterfalls can be harnessed to production and made to do a part of man's work, and they will be, one after another, all over the world, producing industrial effects, comparable with those following the invention of the steam engine. The day of the first turning of the electrical wheel there was memorable, and introduces the cataract to a new function almost as grandiose in its promise and possibility as its appearance has always been.—N. Y. Tribune.

Whenever the little children, the ladies of the big men want something to regulate their liver or cure constipation and biliousness, Dr. Bell's Tiny Tonic Tablets is what they must have. They cure you never fail it. Purely vegetable. 25c a vial Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

McCormick's Remarks.
Mr. S. D. McCormick made the following remarks in introducing Col. Bradley at Henderson.
"Fellow-Citizens: I dare say it may seem strange to you that I, who have worn the Democratic harness all my life, should appear on this rostrum to introduce a Republican who is a candidate for Governor of this proud Commonwealth. I will be entirely frank with you. There is a question between my conscience and my party, I stand to-day with thousands of other Democrats in Kentucky who have no candidate for Governor."

"We had a candidate nominated in the June convention, and we were prepared to follow him to the last ditch, but on August 19 he dug a grave so deep between himself and his party that no sound money Democrat who does not wear a collar can vote for him. This man after accepting a nomination on the sound money platform and after his authorized interview of June 3, has deliberately repudiated the principles of his party and disowned its platform, to bow down in worship before a false God—the most dangerous heresy in American politics. I can't vote for him. I can't vote for Pettit, so I choose the Republican candidate who stands for sound money."

"Four years ago I refused to speak in behalf of the State Democratic ticket on a free coinage platform drawn by Senator Blackburn. In May last I sat as your representative in the sound money convention at Memphis. To-day I am consistent, and battling on the same lines, because my conscience tells me to-day it is right. If this betrays to Democracy, let them make the most of it. The front of the battle in Kentucky has totally changed. Bradley is the only gubernatorial candidate who stands with the National administration on the vital issue of the day. The others are in the camp of the Populist. On such an issue—between the prosperity of the country and its ruin—I elect to stand for its welfare; for its progress; for its transcendent civilization."

"With thousands of Kentuckians I refuse to stultify my convictions or to sacrifice them upon the altar of any party. I do so because I am opposed to a course of economic suicide; because I want American honor and American credit sustained at home and abroad, and because I would avert a condition for the United States which has overwhelmed every silver country. I do it because I put principle higher than the spoils of office and my country above my party. I do it because I believe there is a God in Israel; that he will continue to direct the destinies of this favored country and protect it alike from its enemies, whether they be found in the Democratic, the Populist or Republican party."

"I have the honor to introduce the next Governor of Kentucky, the Hon. W. O. Bradley."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Early Postage Rates.
The following were the rates of postage in this country in the year 1890: Every letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding forty miles, eight cents; over forty miles and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty miles, seventeen cents; over three hundred miles and not exceeding five hundred miles, twenty cents; over five hundred miles, twenty-five cents. Every letter composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; every letter composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; every letter composed of four pieces of paper weighing one ounce, quadruple those rates, and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce any letter or packet may weigh; every ship letter originally received at an office for delivery, with six cents.

Railroads for the Paris Fair.
In preparing for the Paris exposition of 1900, the officials have not lost sight of the necessity of making adequate provision for the transportation of visitors. For their experience in the world's fair in 1889 they have realized that improvement in the transport service is urgently demanded. The plan of the exposition which has just been adopted provides for the construction of an electric belt line. It will be about two and one-half miles in length with stations at the more important points.

While in England marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited, in Canada it has been made legal with the consent of the queen.

When soda crackers are damp, as though water soaked, the indications are favorable for rain.

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To our Friends.
We hope that all who are interested in helping us to push the circulation of THE REPUBLICAN up to what it should be, will do what they can in the way of securing subscribers.

Call attention to the amount of home news we publish every week, and write us short and spicy news items from your neighborhood.

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Obituary notices will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line. It is customary for all publications to charge for such matter. These rates will be adhered to without discrimination, so please take note of it and don't be offended when we present our bill. Count six words to the line.

Whenever a druggist tells you he has something just good for coughs, grip, etc., as Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey don't you believe it, for we guarantee that it is not true. We make the genuine and authorize all druggists to guarantee it. The K. E. Sutherland Co., Paducah, Ky.

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Skillman . . . 9 43 p m 11 02 a m		Stephensport . . . 10 28 a m 5 45 p m	
Hawesville . . . 9 54 p m 11 02 a m		Sample . . . 10 37 a m 5 52 p m	
Petrie . . . 10 02 p m 11 09 a m		Pierce . . . 10 41 a m 5 57 p m	
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Long Branch . . . 10 48 p m 11 56 a m		Brandenburg . . . 11 31 a m 5 58 p m	
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Mattingly . . . 11 09 p m 12 18 p m		Rock Haven . . . 11 47 a m 7 14 p m	
Griffith . . . 11 14 p m 12 23 p m		Lodi . . . 11 53 a m 7 21 p m	
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